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Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office Station.

January 29 1926

REPORT ON The Great China University.

Made by C.D.I. Givens

Forwarded by DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Sir,

The Great China University was established in August 1924 at No. 201 Ferry Road, near Robison Road, but removed to 301 Kiaochow Road in the latter part of 1925. It was founded by Wu Sz Hui (吴稚晖), a prominent socialist, Wang Ching Wei (汪精卫), a former secretary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and nine former teachers of the Amoy University. The predominance of ex-teachers of the Amoy University was due to secession from that school in 1924 of a large proportion of its ~~members~~ teachers and pupils as a result of internal trouble, and the provision of a home for these was the main purpose of the founders. The first President of the school was Ma ChunWu (马君武), a native of Kwangsi who studied in Germany. Mr. Ma served as Vice Minister of Industry in 1912, and is at present Minister of Justice in the Peking Government. The other teachers, who, with a few exceptions, also studied abroad, include a British subject named Waites, a Pole named Faumner and Zao Lih Tsz (邵力子), the notorious editor of the Min Kuo Pao who gives lectures occasionally.

The Great China University had only about 260 students when it first opened, but this number has now increased to 730. These students, whose ages range from 18 to 30, are for the most part natives of Kiangsu, Canton, Chekiang and Kwangsi. Societies, which they have formed among themselves independent of their teachers, organize amateur theatrical performances, debates and special lectures in philosophy and literature. Some of the students are ardent advocates of socialism, and are closely connected with the Shanghai Students' Union.

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192

REPORT ON

Made by

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- 2 -

In January 1925 the members of the latter group participated in the movement to further proposals for a National Citizens Conference. They also organized a union which published a socialist periodical called The Great China University Weekly (大夏周刊).

The subjects taught in the Great China University include English, French, German and Japanese and Sociology which is obligatory for Arts students. Degrees are also granted for Science, Commerce and Education.

Apart from the social and educational societies mentioned, a Kuomintang organization existed in the Great China University in 1925 and about seventy of the pupils were members of it. Towards the end of that year, this association separated into "right" and "left" parties. These differences came to a head on November 29, 1925 when the "left" party, in retaliation for refusal on the part of the "right" party to admit them to a conference being held by the latter, broke the windows of the assembly room. Following that occurrence the University authorities issued an order prohibiting all political meetings on their premises. The enforcement of this order led during December and January to the expulsion of no less than 13 students who were suspected of being pro-Bolshevik.

The radical students of the Great China University participated in the agitation against Japanese mill owners and foreigners in 1925, and their premises were consequently commandeered by the Settlement defence forces during the general strike.

Your obedient servant,

J. Guiness

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